



STIC Search Report

EIC 1700

STIC Database (Checklist Number: EIC 1700)

TO: Chhaya Sayala
Location: REM 8A35
Art Unit : 1761
April 1, 2005

Case Serial Number: 10/617265

From: Usha Shrestha
Location: EIC 1700
REMSEN 4B28
Phone: 571/272-3519
usha.shrestha@uspto.gov

Search Notes

=> FILE HCAPLUS

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=> d his ful

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:52:36 ON 01 APR 2005

L1 1284398 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR

MUNICIPAL? (A) SOLID? (A) WASTE?

OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR SOLID(A) WASTE?

L2 3554673 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON GEIGER? (A) COUNT? OR DETECT? OR REMOV? OR EXTRACT? OR SCAN?

L3 537226 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON RADIOACT? OR POISON? OR CONTAMINAT?

OR (NUCLEAR? OR TOXIC?) (A) MATERIAL?

L4 21176 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1(L) L2(L) L3

L5 887010 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SOIL? OR FERTILIZER? OR MULCH? OR FEED?

L6 4595 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 (L) L5

L7 1882 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND 60/SC

L8 407476 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 (L) TREAT?

L9 5584 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 (L) L2 (L) L3

L10 1405 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 (L) L5

L11 632 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 AND 60/SC

L12 66 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND DECONTAMINAT?

L13 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND GEIGER? (A) COUNT?

L14 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 (L) GEIGER? (A) COUNT?

D SCAN

25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND MATERIAL?

D SCAN TI

D SCAN TI L14

D SCAN L14

L16 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND WASTE?
 D SCAN
 L17 58 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 (L) RADIOACT?
 L18 34 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 (L) RADIOACT?/CT
 L19 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND POL/RL
 L20 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND RADIOACT? (5A) (DETECT? OR
 REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L21 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 OR L16
 D SCAN TI

FILE 'NTIS' ENTERED AT 13:32:47 ON 01 APR 2005
 L22 486 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 (L) RADIOACT? (5A) (DETECT? OR
 REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L23 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 (L) GEIGER? (A) COUNT?
 L24 113 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND WASTE? (A) MANAGEMENT?
 D SCAN TI
 D TRIAL
 D TRIAL
 D TRIAL 2-5
 L25 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 D TRIAL 1-5
 L26 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND MUNICIPAL? (A) WASTE?
 L27 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND SOILD? (A) WASTE?
 L28 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND (SOIL? OR FERTILIZER? OR
 MULCH?)
 D SCAN

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 13:46:31 ON 01 APR 2005
 L29 66 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L30 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND GEIGER (A) COUNT?
 D SCAN

FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 13:49:18 ON 01 APR 2005
 L31 13 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L32 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND GEIGER? (A) COUNT?
 L33 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND (MUNICIPAL? OR
 SOLID (A) WAST
 E?)
 D SCAN

FILE 'POLLUAB' ENTERED AT 13:52:36 ON 01 APR 2005

L34 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L35 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND GEIGER? (A) COUNT?
 L36 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND GEIGER?
 L37 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND (MUNICIPAL? OR
 SOLID (A) WAST
 E?)

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:54:54 ON 01 APR 2005
 L38 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 D SCAN

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:55:48 ON 01 APR 2005
 L39 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 D SCAN

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 13:56:26 ON 01 APR 2005
 L40 35 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? (3A) (DETE
 CT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L41 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND GEIGER? (A) COUNT?
 L42 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL? AND
 GEIGER? (A
) COUNT?
 D SCAN

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 13:58:34 ON 01 APR 2005
 D L30 ALL

FILE 'NTIS' ENTERED AT 14:17:46 ON 01 APR 2005
 L43 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
 RADIOACT? (3A) DETECT? (3A) WAS
 TE?
 L44 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
 RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS
 TE?
 D SCAN
 D TRIAL

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:19:36 ON 01 APR 2005
 L45 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
 RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS

TE?
D SCAN
L46 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND (REMOV? OR EXTRACT?)
D SCAN

FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 14:23:38 ON 01 APR 2005
L47 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS
TE?

FILE 'POLLUAB' ENTERED AT 14:24:45 ON 01 APR 2005
L48 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS
TE?
D SCAN

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:25:39 ON 01 APR 2005
L49 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS
TE?

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:26:00 ON 01 APR 2005
L50 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS
TE?

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 14:26:35 ON 01 APR 2005
L51 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
RADIOACT? (5A) DETECT? (5A) WAS
TE?

FILE HCPLUS

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FILE NTIS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 MAR 2005 <20050325/UP>
FILE COVERS 1964 TO DATE.

FILE WPIX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 MAR 2005 <20050324/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200520 <200520/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

FILE COMPENDEX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 MAR 2005 <20050328/UP>
FILE COVERS 1970 TO DATE.

FILE POLLUAB

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 14 Mar 2005 (20050314/ED)

FILE JICST-EPLUS

FILE COVERS 1985 TO 28 MAR 2005 (20050328/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999
CONTROL
TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

FILE TOXCENTER

FILE COVERS 1907 TO 29 Mar 2005 (20050329/ED)

=> d que 121

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
MUNICIPAL? (A) SO

LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
SOLID (A) WASTE?

L2 3554673 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON GEIGER? (A) COUNT? OR
DETECT? OR REMOV? OR EXTRACT? OR SCAN?

L3 537226 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON RADIOACT? OR POISON?
OR CONTAMINAT? OR (NUCLEAR? OR TOXIC?) (A) MATERIAL?

L5 887010 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOIL? OR FERTILIZER?

OR MULCH? OR FEED?

L8 407476 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 (L) TREAT?
 L9 5584 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 (L) L2 (L) L3
 L10 1405 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 (L) L5
 L11 632 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 AND 60/SC
 L14 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) GEIGER? (A) COUNT?

L16 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND WASTE?
 L20 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND
 RADIOACT? (5A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L21 19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 OR L16

=> d que 128

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L25 32 SEA FILE=NTIS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL
 ? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L28 4 SEA FILE=NTIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND (SOIL? OR
 FERTILIZER? OR MULCH?)

=> d que 130

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L29 66 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL
 ? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L30 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND GEIGER (A) COUNT?

=> d que 133

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L31 13 SEA FILE=COMPENDEX ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MAT
 ERIAL? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L33 1 SEA FILE=COMPENDEX ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND
 (MUNICIPAL?)

OR SOLID(A) WASTE?)

=> d que 137

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L34 7 SEA FILE=POLLUAB ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATER
 IAL? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L37 1 SEA FILE=POLLUAB ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND (MUNICIPAL?
 OR SOLID(A) WASTE?)

=> d que 138

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L38 1 SEA FILE=JICST-EPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) M
 ATERIAL? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)

=> d que 139

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L39 1 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERI
 AL? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)

=> d que 142

L42 3 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON
 RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL
 ? AND GEIGER? (A) COUNT?

=> d que 144

L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L25 32 SEA FILE=NTIS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL

? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L44 1 SEA FILE=NTIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
 RADIOACT? (5A) DETE
 CT? (5A) WASTE?

=> d que 145
 L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L25 32 SEA FILE=NTIS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL
 ? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L45 11 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
 RADIOACT? (5A) DETE
 CT? (5A) WASTE?

=> d que 148
 L1 1284398 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MSW OR
 MUNICIPAL? (A) SO
 LID? (A) WASTE? OR ?WASTE? OR SEWAG? OR ?TOXIC? OR
 SOLID(A) WASTE?
 L25 32 SEA FILE=NTIS ABB=ON PLU=ON
 L1 (L) RADIOACT? (A) MATERIAL
 ? (3A) (DETECT? OR REMOV? OR COUNT?)
 L48 2 SEA FILE=POLLUAB ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND
 RADIOACT? (5A) D
 ETECT? (5A) WASTE?

=> => d 152 1-36 ibib abs hitstr hitind

L52 ANSWER 1 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-091266 [09] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-073099
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-037166
 TITLE: Converting municipal solid waste into useful
 compost material by extracting valuable
 materials
 from solid waste, scanning solid waste with
 Geiger counter, and sterilizing
 drum contents by adding steam and depressurizing
 drum.
 DERWENT CLASS: D16 P43

INVENTOR(S): HELGE, O F S
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GLOB-N) GLOBAL SOLUTIONS SYSTEMS LLC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 101
 PATENT INFORMATION:

5/2004
X

	PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
IT	WO 2004004936	A2	20040115 (200409)*	EN	23	
ZM		RW:	AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE			
CZ		W:	KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG			
JP			ZW			
MZ			W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU			
TZ			DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS			
			KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX			
			NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT			
			UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW			
	AU 2003251880	A1	20040123 (200459)			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004004936	A2	WO 2003-US21829	20030708
AU 2003251880	A1	AU 2003-251880	20030708

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003251880	A1 Based on	WO 2004004936

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-394384P 20020708
 AN 2004-091266 [09] WPIX
 AB WO2004004936 A UPAB: 20040205
 NOVELTY - Converting **municipal solid**
waste into useful compost material, is new.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Converting **municipal**
solid waste into useful compost material
 comprises providing a stream of **solid waste**
 for treatment; extracting valuable materials from the
solid waste; scanning the remaining

solid waste with a Geiger counter to detect radioactive materials; removing detected radioactive materials from the solid waste; grinding the solid waste into particles of at most 1 millimeter; transferring the ground solid waste into a drum, adding manure and sludge to the drum; sealing the drum to mix the ground solid waste, manure, and sludge; sterilizing the contents of the drum by adding steam to pressurize and heat the drum to 120 deg. for 37 minutes; permitting the drum to cool for 10-30 minutes; and depressurizing the drum by venting the remaining steam; and removing the contents of the drum.
 USE - For converting municipal solid waste into useful compost material, e.g. soil/feed modifiers, mulch, animal/fish food.
 ADVANTAGE - The invention has no harmful emission, e.g. arsenic from the waste stream during process.
 Dwg.0/3

L52 ANSWER 2 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:249952 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:267550
 TITLE: Precipitation-membrane distillation hybrid system for the treatment of aqueous streams
 INVENTOR(S): Bader, Mansour S.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 25 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 CODEN: USXXAM
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

DATE	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	US 6365051	B1	20020402	US 1999-416320

1999

1012	US 6663778	B1	20031216	US 2002-94562
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2002

0308

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-416320

A2

1999

1012

AB A method of **treating** an aqueous stream having inorg. material dissolved therein, the method comprising the steps of: (a) adding organic solvent to the aqueous stream in an amount effective to form an inorg. precipitate comprising at least a portion of the inorg. material; (b) **removing** at least most of the organic solvent from the aqueous stream by vacuum membrane distillation; and (c) after step (b), **removing** at least most of the inorg. precipitate from the aqueous stream. Primary candidates for the invented process would be for the **treatment** of DOE **waste** streams. An addnl. application of this process beyond the scope of the DOE **waste** streams, would be for the **treatment** of produced water **radioactivity** (naturally occurring **radioactive** materials) in the oil, gas, geothermal and mining industries. Other examples of potential industrial applications include the **removal** of sulfate and scale salts from: (1) seawater to be used as a water flood in offshore oil and gas reservoirs; (2) cooling towers blowdown streams; (3) **feed** and/or concentrate streams in pressure-driven membrane processes. Other examples of potential environmental applications include the **removal** of: (1) chloride salts from **contaminated** groundwater with road deicing salts; (2) transition metals from landfill leachate or groundwater; and (3) other streams resulting from, for instance, plating facilities, washrack facilities, metal cleaning facilities, paint stripping facilities and laundries facilities.

IC ICM B01D061-36

ICS C02F001-54

NCL 210640000

CC 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 51, 52, 55, 56, 61

IT **Radioactive** wastes

(liquid; **removal** of radionuclides, metals, and volatile orgs. using hybrid precipitation-vacuum membrane distillation system for

treatment of aqueous streams)

IT Gas field waters

Groundwaters

Landfill leachate

Radioactive wastewater

(removal of contaminants from, by precipitation-vacuum
membrane distillation hybrid system)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS

AVAILABLE

IN THE RE FORMAT

L52 ANSWER 3 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:75535 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:275330

TITLE: Radiological monitoring activities at the
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of
Greater Chicago

AUTHOR(S): Khalique, Abdul; Pietz, Richard I.; Tata,
Prakasam; Lanyon, Richard

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development Department,
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of
Greater Chicago, Cicero, IL, 60804, USA

SOURCE: WEFTEC.02, Conference Proceedings, Annual
Technical Exhibition & Conference, 75th,
Chicago, IL, United States, Sept. 28-Oct. 2,
2002 (2002), 3265-3280. Water Environment
Federation: Alexandria, Va.

CODEN: 69EWYB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Radioactivity** may enter the sanitary sewer system
through a variety of sources including man-made and natural
sources. The raw **sewage** is treated at the
water reclamation plant (WRP) to **remove** contaminants.

The **radioactivity** removed from the raw
sewage by the **wastewater treatment**
process is concentrated in biosolids. There have been several
reported

cases of **radioactive contamination** in
wastewater treatment plants in the US over the
last 20 yr. This study was conducted to measure the
radioactivity concentration in raw **sewage**, final
effluent, sludge, and biosolids at the facilities owned and
operated by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of

Greater

Chicago. The radiol. monitoring data helps to assure adequate

effluent water quality at the District's 7 WRPs. It also helps to minimize the build-up of **radioactivity** in landfills, and assures that the biosolids are suitable for land application as **fertilizer**. The data provide information to determine if the **treatment** plant workers and the public are exposed to **radioactivity** in biosolids that are above normal background levels.

CC 60-5 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 59

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS

AVAILABLE

IN THE RE FORMAT

L52 ANSWER 4 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-001422 [01] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-001061

TITLE: **Radioactive material**

detection method for outer side of nuclear **waste** storage medium, involves directing laser onto target areas and directing the luminous plasma from target area to spectrometer.

DERWENT CLASS: S03 V07 V08

INVENTOR(S): BRASSINGTON, P S; WHITEHOUSE, A I

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHOT-N) APPLIED PHOTONICS LTD; (WHIT-I)
WHITEHOUSE A I

COUNTRY COUNT: 95

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
GB 2359886	A 20010905 (200201)*		15	
WO 2001067075	A1 20010913 (200201)	EN		
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU				
MC	MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW			
CZ	W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU			
KE	DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP			
NO	KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ			
UZ	NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US			
	VN YU ZA ZW			

AU 2001035807 A 20010917 (200204)
 US 2003147072 A1 20030807 (200358)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2359886	A	GB 2000-5180	20000304
WO 2001067075	A1	WO 2001-GB866	20010301
AU 2001035807	A	AU 2001-35807	20010301
US 2003147072	A1	WO 2001-GB866	20010301
		US 2002-220679	20021031

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001035807	A Based on	WO 2001067075

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-5180 20000304

AN 2002-001422 [01] WPIX

AB GB 2359886 A UPAB: 20020105

NOVELTY - Laser is directed onto target areas containing radioactive materials and a luminous plasma or spark is generated from the target area. The luminous plasma or spark is collected and directed to a spectroscope, where the light is analyzed for predetermined atomic emission spectra arising from electronic transitions.

USE - For detection of vitrified nuclear waste on outer side of nuclear waste storage container.

ADVANTAGE - Signal is generated from surface deposits like vitrified nuclear waste without generating any signal from underlying substrate, therefore unwanted spectral interference from substrate is eliminated and damage to substrate is reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the monitoring state of contamination on outer surface of waste drum.

Dwg.2/2

L52 ANSWER 5 OF 36 POLLUAB COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1988 POLLUAB

TITLE: New regulations and guidance for dealing with radioactivity in **solid waste** in Pennsylvania

AUTHOR: Allard, D.; Kirk, K.P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Bureau of Radiation Protection, PO BOX 8469, Harrisburg, PA 17061, USA

SOURCE: Health Physics [Health Phys.], (20010600) vol. 80,

no. 6, pp. S109-S110.

Meeting Info.: 46. Annual Meeting of the Health Physics Society. Cleveland, OH (USA). 10-14 Jun 2001.

ISSN: 0017-9078.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

TREATMENT CODE: Abstract

FILE SEGMENT: P

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Department has the responsibility for protecting the health and safety of the citizens in the Commonwealth, and the environment from **toxic** and hazardous material contaminants. This includes most sources of radiation. With increasing frequency, **radioactive materials** (RAM) have been **detected** in the **solid waste** stream by radiation monitors installed at some processing and disposal facilities. The majority of the materials detected are short-lived nuclear medicine radionuclides (e.g., super(131)I, super(99m)Tc, super(201)Tl, etc.). However, often naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM), technologically enhanced NORM, consumer products with RAM, and lost sealed

sources (e.g., super(192)Ir, super(226)Ra, super(137)Cs) are detected. These examples of RAM that may set off facility radiation alarms can be regulated through specific or general license, deregulated,

exempt or unregulated. Additionally, in the past there have been no requirements to have radiation monitors, nor was there a standard for alarm set point, system background, or gamma energy discrimination. Regardless of the probable type of RAM in the **solid waste** (i.e., short-lived medical radionuclides), state Radiation Protection Program staff have promptly responded to numerous alarms. This has caused a measurable impact on other program activities, such as x-ray equipment and RAM user inspections. With the potential for serious

impact on human health, safety and the environment from some types

of RAM in the **solid waste** stream, the Department Bureaus of Radiation Protection and Land Recycling & **Waste** Management have jointly developed final regulations requiring monitoring for radiation and radioactive materials at **municipal** and residual **solid waste** facilities in the state. A comprehensive guidance document has also been developed for the regulated community to assist with implementation. This work describes the nature of the problem,

program experience, new regulatory limitations and radiation monitoring requirements, and a maximum alarm set point standard. Also outlined are required instrumentation performance checks, facility Action Plan, training and records, the public dose limits

that will be applied to any effluents. A graded response to alarms

at two radiation Action Levels, with appropriate RAM characterization, is expected to allow facilities and the Department to more effectively manage the materials that might be discovered in **solid waste**.

L52 ANSWER 6 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-237944 [20] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-178370

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-072590

TITLE: **Radioactive decay detection**

for nuclear **waste** comprises providing detector array having liquid scintillation material, with phototubes, and crystalline solid,

and stimulating of detectors.

DERWENT CLASS: K08 S03 U12

INVENTOR(S): ARYAEINEJAD, R; COLE, J D; DRIGERT, M W; REBER, E

L

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LOCK) LOCKHEED MARTIN IDAHO TECHNOLOGIES CO;
(BECH-N) BECHTEL BWXT IDAHO LLC

COUNTRY COUNT: 85

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000013042	A1 20000309 (200020)*	EN 43		
MC	RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU			
EE	MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW			
LR	W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM			
SI	ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK			
	LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG			
	SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW			
AU 9964956	A 20000321 (200031)			
US 6255657	B1 20010703 (200140)			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000013042	A1	WO 1999-US20049	19990901
AU 9964956	A	AU 1999-64956	19990901
US 6255657	B1	US 1998-145054	19980901

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9964956	A Based on	WO 2000013042

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-145054 19980901

AN 2000-237944 [20] WPIX

AB WO 200013042 A UPAB: 20000426

NOVELTY - Radioactive decay is detected by providing detectors (10) proximate a sample (20), comprising a radioactive material, and stimulating at least one of the detectors to generate at least

one electrical signal. The detectors comprise first and second sets. The first set uses liquid scintillation material coupled with phototubes (30). The second set uses a crystalline solid (40).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Radioactive decay is detected by providing a sample comprising a **radioactive material**, providing **detectors** proximate the sample, and stimulating at least one of the **detectors**. The **radioactive material** generates decay particles. The detectors comprise first and second sets. The

first set comprises liquid state detectors. The liquid state detectors utilize liquid scintillation material coupled with phototubes to generate a first electrical signal. The second set comprises solid

state detectors. The solid state detectors utilize a crystalline solid to generate a second electrical signal. The electrical signals respond to decay particles stimulating the detectors. At least one of the first and second electrical signals is indicative

of radioactive decay in the sample.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) a method of distinguishing neutron stimulation of a radiation particle detector from gamma -ray stimulation of the detector;

(b) a method of quantitating an amount of radioactive nuclei

present in a sample;

(c) a method of identifying and quantitating a radioactive nuclei;

(d) an apparatus for detecting radioactive decay; and

(e) an apparatus for identifying and quantitating radioactive

nuclei of a sample comprising radioactive material.

USE - For nuclear waste.

ADVANTAGE - The process is faster in acquisition speed and has high efficiency by utilizing gamma -rays and fast neutrons

for

identification and quantitation of fissile material.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a diagrammatic view of the apparatus used for identifying and quantitating radioactive nuclei.

Detector array 10

Sample 20

Phototube detectors 30

Crystalline solid detectors 40

Dwg.3/4

L52 ANSWER 7 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:195353 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:212166

TITLE: Mercury removal from DOE solid mixed waste using the GEMEP technology

AUTHOR(S): Weir, Barbara A.; Chung, Neville K.; Litz, John E.; Whisenhunt, Donald W., Jr.; Frankhouser, Brian M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Metcalf & Eddy Inc., USA

SOURCE: WM 99 Proceedings, Tucson, AZ, United States, Feb. 28-Mar. 4, 1999 (1999), 2237-2257. American Nuclear Society: La Grange Park,

Ill.

CODEN: 69AXMG

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB Under the sponsorship of the Federal Energy Technol. Center (FETC), Metcalf & Eddy (M&E), in association with General Elec. Corporate Research and Development Center (GCRD), Colorado Minerals Research Institute (CMRI), and Oak Ridge National

Laboratory

(ORNL), conducted laboratory-scale and bench-scale tests of the General

Elec. Mercury Extraction Process technol. on two mercury-contaminated mixed solid wastes from

U.S. Department of Energy sites: sediment from the East Fork of

Poplar Creek, Oak Ridge (samples supplied by Oak Ridge National Laboratory), and drummed **soils** from Idaho National Environmental and Engineering Laboratory (INEEL). Fluorescent lamps

provided by GE-CRD were also studied. The GEMEP technol., invented by the General Elec. Company, uses an **extraction** solution composed of aqueous potassium iodide plus iodine to **remove** mercury from **soils** and other **wastes**. The **extraction** solution is regenerated by chemical oxidation and reused, after the solubilized mercury is **removed** from solution by reducing it to the metallic state. The bench-scale testing conducted for this project included: (1) GEMEP **extraction** tests to optimize **extraction** conditions and determine the extent of co-**extraction** of radionuclides; (2) pre-screening (pre-segregation) tests to determine if initial separation

steps could be used effectively to reduce the volume of material needing GEMEP **extraction**; and (3) demonstration of the complete **extraction**, mercury recovery, and iodine recovery and regeneration process. Initial characterization of the East Fork Poplar Creek sediments showed that the majority of the mercury and uranium in the sample was concentrated in the finer fractions. The average mercury concentration in the sediments before GEMEP

extraction was 774 mg/kg. Depending on **extraction** conditions, concns. in the sediments after GEMEP **extraction** ranged from 2.7 to 140 mg/kg. Nearly all the uranium remained with the sediments, with only 0.01 to 0.13% of the initial uranium

solubilizing into the **extraction** solution. For fluorescent lamps, pre-segregation to **remove** aluminum end caps and wire and to segregate the glass and phosphor by size proved to be very effective in reducing the volume of mercury-contaminated material that required mercury removal to pass the TCLP test. Only finer fractions need to be **extracted** in the GEMEP process. GEMEP **extns** under various conditions routinely **removed** >95% of the mercury from the lamp **waste**. Subsequent process steps to recover the mercury from the **extraction** solution were >99% efficient. The drummed INEEL **soil/sludge** (after pre-screening to **remove** larger-size material consisting of rocks, asphalt and tar) contained on the order of 800 mg/kg mercury. The complete GEMEP cycle consisting of **extraction**, mercury recovery, and iodine regeneration steps was performed on the screened INEEL **soils** for a total of 12 cycles. As long as the iodine/iodide concns. were kept sufficiently high

(0.1

M iodine and 0.2 M iodide), greater than 95% of the mercury was extracted from the soils. Mercury recovery steps were also >99% efficient. Chemical usage costs for GEMEP extraction of INEEL soil/sludge were estimated to be \$356 per treated ton, not considering costs for disposal of secondary wastes or treated solids as radioactive waste. The largest component of the cost is for iodine at \$331 per treated ton. Measures for reducing iodine losses would need to be developed and employed

to make the process economical for treating INEEL waste at full scale.

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 71

IT Hazardous wastes

 Radioactive wastes

 Solid wastes

 (mercury removal from solid mixed waste by extraction with aqueous potassium iodide and iodine)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS

AVAILABLE

IN THE RE FORMAT

L52 ANSWER 8 OF 36 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2005 JST on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 990608362 JICST-EPlus

TITLE: Laser surface clearing of contaminated materials.

AUTHOR: IMASAKI KAZUO

CORPORATE SOURCE: Rezagijutsusogokenkyusho

SOURCE: Optronics, (1999) no. 210, pp. 135-138. Journal
Code: Y0019A (Fig. 3, Tbl. 1, Ref. 3)

ISSN: 0286-9659

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Commentary

LANGUAGE: Japanese

STATUS: New

AB With progress of installation of nuclear facilities, renewal and waste disposal of facilities have been required in relation with aged deterioration of these facilities. Radioactive materials at a low level may adhere to the surface of the components of these facilities. As a technique to remove only these radioactive materials, surface cleaning using a laser is thought to be important in terms of environment because radioactive materials can be reduced in volume. Lasers of comparatively long pulses were often used in

the initial stage, and equipment and attached facilities were big, but

short pulse solid-state laser technology has remarkably developed in recent years. Therefore, this paper describes cleaning of contaminated materials using a short pulse solid-state laser.

L52 ANSWER 9 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-109890 [10] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-079764
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-033030
 TITLE: **Radioactive material leakage detector for cells containing radioactive waste liquids in atomic power plants - is given an outer shielding and has radiation detector which detects leakage through a collimator.**
 DERWENT CLASS: K07 S02
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISHI) ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA HEAVY IND
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 10332889	A	19981218 (199910)*			4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 10332889	A	JP 1997-155913	19970529

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-155913 19970529
 AN 1999-109890 [10] WPIX
 AB JP 10332889 A UPAB: 19990310
 NOVELTY - Drain tray (4) is arranged in the bottom of the cell (2), to which leaked concentrated radioactive waste liquid (3) is guided. The cell is equipped with a supply space (12) and a detection space (13), on either sides of its shielding wall (1). These spaces are enclosed within shielding material (11). A pipe (14) conveys the leaked concentrated waste liquid to the drain tray through the supply space. A collimator (16) fixed in the shielding wall between the spaces aids to transmit the radiation from the liquid in the pipe, to the detector (15) (placed in the detection space).

USE - for cells containing radioactive waste liquids in atomic power plants.

ADVANTAGE - Unnecessary dilutions can be prevented and

continuous monitoring of leakage of radioactive material in the waste liquid is enabled.

Dwg.1/2

L52 ANSWER 10 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:676339 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:264765
TITLE: Concentration of radioactive waste solutions of iodine (I125) from radio immune analysis (RIA) using membrane techniques
AUTHOR(S): Arnal, J. M.; Campayo, E.; Garcia, J. Lora; Clar, I. Iborro; Miranda, M. Alcaina; Fernandez, M. Sancho
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento de Ingenieria Quimica y Nuclear, E.T.S.I. T, Universidad Politecnica de Valencia, Spain
SOURCE: Desalination (1998), 119(1-3), 185
CODEN: DSLNAH; ISSN: 0011-9164
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Streams containing I125, produced from the RIA process, classified as
radioactive waste of low activity, are generated by all different treatments applied in vitro techniques. Consequently, an accumulation of solns. containing I125 is produced in the order of 50-100 L/mo. The storage at sanitary centers and the accumulation caused by it creates a serious problem in hospitals. According to the specific activity and the installation spill authorization, there is a choice among 3 ways of handling: direct discharge, temporal storage until the radioactive waste decays and is then discharged, waste management by an authorized company. The treatment of wastes using membranes should be considered only if the 3rd way of discharge is applied. Using membranes, important reduction coeffs. in volume in the order of 10:1 are obtained. The proposed installation consists basically of 2 stages of treatment by membranes. In the 1st stage, the permeate is stored in an intermediate deposit tank and immediately passed to the 2nd stage, where the radioactive material is removed and the produced permeate can be considered as inert, according to the concentration of the initial radioisotopes in the feed. The aim is the declassification of the I125

solns. as a liquid radioactive waste using membrane techniques. Both, a radioactive concentrated waste and non-contaminated waste are obtained.

CC 60-3 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s) : 71

L52 ANSWER 11 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:236879 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:247958
TITLE: The use of carbonate lixiviants to remove uranium from uranium-contaminated soils
AUTHOR(S): Francis, C. W.; Timpson, M. E.; Lee, S. Y.; Elless, M. P.; Wilson, J. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 37831, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry (1998), 228(1-2), 15-20
CODEN: JRNCDM; ISSN: 0236-5731
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The objective of this research was to design an extraction media and procedure that would selectively remove uranium without adversely affecting the soils' physicochem. characteristics or generating secondary waste forms difficult to manage or dispose of. Investigations centered around determining the best lixiviant and how the various factors such as pH, time, and temperature influenced extraction efficiency. Other factors investigated included the influence of attrition scrubbing, the effect of oxidants and reductants, and the recycling of lixiviants. Exptl. data obtained at the bench- and pilot-scale levels indicated 80% to 95% of the uranium could be removed from the uranium-contaminated soils by using a carbonate lixiviant. The best treatment was three successive extns. with 0.25 M carbonate-bicarbonate (in presence of KMnO₄ as an oxidant) at 40° followed with two water rinses.
CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s) : 71
IT Soils
(contaminated; uranium removal from radioactive-contaminated soils by leaching with carbonate-bicarbonate leachants containing KMnO₄ as oxidant)
IT Soil pollution

(radioactive; uranium removal from radioactive-contaminated soils by leaching with carbonate-bicarbonate leachants containing KMnO4 as oxidant)

IT Leaching
 Oxidizing agents
 Radioactive pollution
 Scrubbing
 Soil reclamation
 (uranium removal from radioactive
 -contaminated soils by leaching with carbonate-bicarbonate
 leachants containing KMnO4 as oxidant)

IT 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, processes 497-19-8, Sodium
 carbonate, processes 7722-64-7, Potassium permanganate
 (uranium removal from radioactive
 -contaminated soils by leaching with carbonate-bicarbonate
 leachants containing KMnO4 as oxidant)

IT 7440-61-1, Uranium, processes
 (uranium removal from radioactive
 -contaminated soils by leaching with carbonate-bicarbonate
 leachants containing KMnO4 as oxidant)

L52 ANSWER 12 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-323927 [30] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1997-268067
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-104628
 TITLE: Radioactive metal waste fusion processing device
 - having a water cooled melting crucible, with a
 cooling water inlet and outlet and a
 radioactivity detector in the water outlet, this
 detecting infiltration of molten waste into
 water.
 DERWENT CLASS: K07 S02 S03
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KOBM) KOBE STEEL LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 09127296	A	19970516 (199730)*		4	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 09127296	A	JP 1995-311613	19951106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1995-311613 19951106
 AN 1997-323927 [30] WPIX
 AB JP 09127296 A UPAB: 19970723

Radioactivity of a cooling water for cooling a copper wall of a water cooled crucible of an induction furnace is measured at an outlet side of the cooling water. The device comprises: (i) a water cooled copper wall crucible (4) incorporating an induction coil (3) on the outside of the top portion; (ii) an interior melting space for the radioactive metal **waste**; (iii) a starting block (8) under the melting space; (iv) a cooling water passage formed in the copper wall connecting; the cooling water outlet (9) with a radioactively detector (2); and (iv) a cooling water inlet (10).

ADVANTAGE - Generation of a water vapour blasting caused by contacting molten radioactive material with the cooling water is prevented by **detecting** infiltration of the **radioactive material** into the cooling water.

Dwg.1/1

L52 ANSWER 13 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:609034 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:235073
 TITLE: Removal and recovery of mercury from mixed wastes
 AUTHOR(S): Weyand, Thomas E.; Koshinski, Casimir J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Mercury Recovery Services, Inc., New Brighton,
 PA, USA
 SOURCE: Proceedings, Annual Meeting - Air & Waste Management Association (1996), 89th, mp2001/1-mp2001/16
 CODEN: PAMEE5; ISSN: 1052-6102
 PUBLISHER: Air & Waste Management Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (computer optical disk)
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The US Department of Energy (DOE) wanted an effective, economical process to **remove** Hg from various **waste** streams to allow the base **waste** streams to be **treated** by conventional technologies. A com. thermal treatment process to recover Hg from polluted soils and industrial **waste** was developed. The MRS Hg **removal/recovery** process consistently achieved residual Hg concns. <1 mg/kg in simulated **soil** doped with ≤3,000 mg/kg Hg and Hg compds., and reduced Hg concns. in polluted **soil** excavated from sites along natural gas pipelines to an essential background concentration (<1 mg/kg) so the

soil could be returned to its original location. This process produces a high metallic Hg product suitable for triple refining to high purity metal, has no liquid effluent, and generates

a gaseous effluent with Hg concns. normally below detection limits and consistently below Occupational Safety and Health Administration respirator limits. The work reported demonstrated: capability of the MRS process to remove/recover Hg from typical DOE waste streams; tech. and economic capability of the MRS process to successfully remove Hg from low-level radioactive waste containing mercury oxide, mercury sulfide, mercury chloride, and selected heavy metals; optimum processing conditions required to consistently reduce residual Hg content in typical DOE wastes to ≤ 1 mg/kg and render treated waste non-hazardous as defined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test; and accurately estimate capital and operating costs of a com. treatment facility designed to remove/recover Hg from DOE waste streams.

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 8, 19, 48

IT Soils
(contaminated; mercury removal/recovery from low-level radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal mercury removal/recovery process)

IT Radioactive wastes
(low-level mixed; mercury removal/recovery from low-level radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal mercury removal/recovery process)

IT Soil pollution
Soil reclamation
(mercury removal/recovery from low-level radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal mercury removal/recovery process)

IT Heavy metals
(mercury removal/recovery from low-level radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal mercury removal/recovery process)

IT 7439-97-6P, Mercury, processes
(mercury removal/recovery from low-level radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal mercury removal/recovery process)

IT 13982-63-3, Radium-226, occurrence
(mercury removal/recovery from low-level radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal mercury removal/recovery process)

IT 12653-71-3P, Mercury oxide 37251-50-6P, Mercury sulfide
 51312-24-4P, Mercury chloride
 (mercury removal/recovery from low-level
 radioactive and mixed wastes using com. MRS thermal
 mercury removal/recovery process)

L52 ANSWER 14 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:174966 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:184174
 TITLE: In situ vitrification (ISV): an evaluation of
 the disposition of contaminant species during
 thermal processing
 AUTHOR(S): Campbell, Brett E.; Hansen, James E.;
 Timmerman, Craig L.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Geosafe Corporation, Richland, WA, USA
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the International Conference
 on
 Incineration and Thermal Treatment
 Technologies, Savannah, May 6-10, 1996
 (1996),
 547-552. University of California, Irvine:
 Irvine, Calif.
 CODEN: 65TTAP
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The ISV technol. is a joule-heated elec. melting technol. that
 treats contaminated soil and other
 earthen materials (e.g., sediment, sludge, fly ash, mill tailings)
 for the primary purposes of destroying, removing, or
 immobilizing hazardous, radioactive, and mixed
 contaminants. ISV may be applied to soils and
 wastes of various types and configurations, as well as to
 a broad range of organic, inorg., and radioactive
 contaminants. Contaminants are either destroyed, immobilized,
 and/or removed during ISV treatment. The
 predominant disposition of heavy metals and most radionuclides is
 chemical or phys. incorporation within the resulting vitreous
 monolith, which produces a permanent immobilization result. The
 high temperature created during ISV processing destroys organic
 compds. by
 pyrolysis which results in the conversion of the organic species
 to
 nonhazardous gaseous compds. and their eventual conversion to
 combustion products, such as CO₂ and H₂O. The movement of
 organic
 materials within the treatment zone is governed by
 several mechanisms as they are converted from solid to gaseous

phase and then destroyed via pyrolysis. Although competing mechanisms exist, which tend to move the organic contaminants either

toward or away from the advancing melt front, the net movement of organic vapors is in the direction of the **soil/melt** interface and toward the ground surface.

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 71

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS

AVAILABLE

IN THE RE FORMAT

L52 ANSWER 15 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:679428 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:337894

TITLE: Composting treatment of Alachlor impacted soil

amended with the white rot fungus
Phanerochaete chrysosporium

AUTHOR(S): McFarland, Michael J.; Salladay, David; Ash, Doris; Baiden, Eric

CORPORATE SOURCE: Utah Water Res. Lab., Utah State Univ., Logan,

UT, 84322-8200, USA

SOURCE: Hazardous Waste & Hazardous Materials (1996), 13 (3), 363-373

CODEN: HWHME2; ISSN: 0882-5696

PUBLISHER: Liebert

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Laboratory **treatability** studies demonstrated that bioaugmentation of a hazardous **soil** composting system with the white rot fungus, **Phanerochaete chrysosporium**, resulted in complete alachlor transformation within 56 days of **treatment**. Alachlor transformation rates were enhanced by >1 order of magnitude as a result of fungal inoculation vs. **soil-only** and organic amendment systems. First order transformation reaction rates were estimated to be 0.0098, 0.012, and

0.185/day for **soil-only**, organic amendment, and fungal-inoculated systems, resp. These transformation rates corresponded to average pollutant half lives of 70.7, 57.8, and

3.7

days for **soil-only**, **soil** plus organic amendment, and fungal-amended systems, resp. An 18.25 mg alachlor/kg **soil**-day maximum transformation rate was observed for the

fungal-inoculated system. Mass balance analyses showed neither mineralization nor volatilization was a major alachlor transformation mechanism during soil compost treatment. Less than 1% of alachlor added could be accounted for as $^{14}\text{CO}_2$; no pollutant radioactivity was detected in volatile organic traps. The predominant pollutant transformation mechanism was bound residue formation or,

irreversible binding of alachlor (or its intermediates) to the soil matrix. Radioactive mass balances were >80%, which provided confidence in estimated alachlor transformation

rates. A significant amount of radioactivity associated with the CH_3OH solvent extract indicated alachlor not bound to the soil matrix was being transformed to chemical intermediates. The identity and toxicity of these intermediate compds. were not identified.

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 5, 10, 19, 67

L52 ANSWER 16 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-234358 [28] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1994-185305
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-106567
 TITLE: Neutralisation of bio-hazardous waste - by treatment with radio frequency (RF) electromagnetic radiation and high temperature steam.

DERWENT CLASS: B07 D22 J04 K07 P34
 INVENTOR(S): DATAR, R V; RIOS, L G
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (THRE-N) 3-I SYSTEMS; (DATA-I) DATAR R V; (RIOS-I) RIOS L G

COUNTRY COUNT: 44

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9414480	A1 19940707 (199428)*	EN 56		
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE				
W: AU BB BG BR BY CA CZ FI HU JP KR KZ LK LV MG MN MW NO NZ				
PL	RO RU SD SK UA UZ			
US 5340536	A 19940823 (199433)		19	
AU 9458727	A 19940719 (199439)			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9414480	A1	WO 1993-US12365	19931217
US 5340536	A	US 1992-993944	19921218
AU 9458727	A	AU 1994-58727	19931217

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9458727	A Based on	WO 9414480

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-993944 19921218
 AN 1994-234358 [28] WPIX
 AB WO 9414480 A UPAB: 19940831
 Neutralisation of biohazardous wastes involves by thermal
 neutralisation using radio frequency (RF) radiation and high
 temperature
 steam.

The waste is pref. shredded before treatment. Continuous
 validation of all steps of the treatment process is provided.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for the neutralisation or destruction
 of
 medical waste. Method is rapid and efficient.

Dwg.1/6

ABEQ US 5340536 A UPAB: 19941010
 Hazardous biological **waste** is neutralised by treating
 with steam under suepratmos. pressure, and maintaining the
 pressure while treating with electromagnetic radiation so that
 water in the **waste** is at 132-171 deg.C and 15-18 psig,
 pref. 16.5 psig.

The radiation may have a frequency of 10 kHz - 300 GHz or
 may

be 1-200 MHz RF radiation.

The appts. is claimed and pref. includes a **waste**
 shredder with a fluidtight connection to a treatment chamber, and
 a unit for **detecting radioactive**
material in the waste.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Partic. for treatment of medial **waste**
 , but also for veterinary, food or pharmaceutical **waste**
 provides closed, continuous and controllable treatment giving a
 safe product.

Dwg.0/6

L52 ANSWER 17 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:935989 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:36638

TITLE: Full-scale soil/sediment washing for volumetric reduction & waste minimization at CERCLA, RCRA, DOE & DOD hazardous waste sites
 AUTHOR(S): Traver, Richard P.; O'Brien, Scott C.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bergmann USA, Gallatin, TN, USA
 SOURCE: Proceedings, Annual Meeting - Air & Waste Management Association (1994), 87th(Vol. 14A, Contaminated Site Remediation Technologies), 1-18, Paper 94-MP21.05
 CODEN: PAMEE5; ISSN: 1052-6102
 PUBLISHER: Air & Waste Management Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The soil/sediment washing system is to remove metals, radioactivity, and orgs. from contaminated soil particles >45 µm (325 mesh) to acceptable cleanup or release levels, and sep. the clean coarse from contaminated fines for further treatment. The full-scale demonstration projects are presented, including volumetric reduction and waste minimization of PCB contaminated dredge spoils from Saginaw river, Michigan, and processing of Toronto harbor sediments.
 CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
 Section cross-reference(s): 19, 61

L52 ANSWER 18 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:170954 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:63411
 TITLE: 300-FF-1 physical separations CERCLA treatability test plan: Revision 1
 CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Energy, Richland Field Off., Richland, WA, USA
 SOURCE: Report (1993), DOE/RL-92-21-Rev.1; Order No. DE93014915, 58 pp. Avail.: NTIS From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1993, 18(9), Abstr. No. 25861
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB This test plan describes specifications, responsibilities, and general procedures to be followed to conduct phys. sepn. soil treatability tests in the north process pond of the 300-FF-1 Operable Unit at the Hanford Site. The overall objective of these tests is to evaluate the use of phys. sepn. systems as a means of concentrating chemical and radioactive contaminants into fine soil fractions, and thereby

minimizing waste vols. If successful, the technol. could be applied to clean up millions of cubic meters of **contaminated soils** at Hanford and other sites. In this document, phys. sepns. refers to a simple and comparatively low cost technol. to potentially achieve a significant reduction in the volume of **contaminated soils** without the use of chemical processes. Removal of metals and **radioactive** contaminants from the fine fraction of **soils** may require addnl. **treatment** such as chemical **extraction**, electromagnetic separation, or stabilization. Investigations/testing of these technologies are recommended to assess the economic and tech. feasibility of addnl.

treatment, but are not within the scope of this test.

This plan provides guidance and specifications for two proposed **treatability** tests: one to be conducted by Westinghouse Hanford Company; and another proposed as competitive bid service contract. The main body of this test plan discusses the tests in general and items that are common to both tests. Attachment A discusses in detail the EPA system test and Attachment B discussions the vendor test.

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 71

L52 ANSWER 19 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:61547 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:61547

TITLE: Hanford Site physical separations CERCLA treatability test plan

CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Energy, Richland Field Off., United States Dept. of Energy, WA, USA

SOURCE: Report (1992), DOE/RL-92-21; Order No. DE93002048, 39 pp. Avail.: NTIS From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1993, 18(3), Abstr. No. 5136

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

LANGUAGE: English

AB This test plan describes specifications, responsibilities, and general procedures to conduct a phys. sepns. **soil treatability** test in the North Process Pond of the 300-FF-1 Operable Unit at the Hanford Site, Washington state. This test will evaluate the use of phys. separation systems as a means

of concentrating chemical and **radioactive** pollutants into fine **soil** fractions thereby minimizing waste vols.

If successful, the technol. could be used to clean up millions of cubic meters of polluted **soils** in waste sites

at Hanford and other sites. This test is not to **remove contaminated** materials from fine **soils**; phys. separation is a simple and comparatively low cost technol. to potentially achieve a significant reduction in the volume of polluted

soils. Organic pollutants are expected to be insignificant in the 300-FF-1 Operable Unit test; further **removal** of metals and **radioactive** pollutants from the fine **soils** fraction will require secondary **treatment** such as chemical **extraction**, electromagnetic separation, or other technologies. Addnl. investigations and testing are recommended to assess the economic and tech. feasibility of applying secondary

treatment technologies, but are not within the scope of this test. This plan provides guidance and specifications for the

treatability test to be conducted as a service contract. More detailed instructions and procedures will be provided as part

of the vendor's proposal. Procedures will be approved and finalized by the vendor prior to initiating the test.

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s): 8, 19, 45, 49, 71

L52 ANSWER 20 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:180383 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:180383

TITLE: Physical/chemical treatment of mixed waste solids

AUTHOR(S): Morris, Michael I.; Alperin, E. S.; Fox, R.

D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Martin Marietta Energy Syst., Oak Ridge, TN, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings, Annual Meeting - Air & Waste Management Association (1991), 84th(Vol. 11), Paper 91/25.5, 16 pp.

CODEN: PAMEE5; ISSN: 1052-6102

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Treating mixed wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) by low-temperature thermal separation (LTTS) technol.,

where orgs. are volatilized in an indirectly heated rotary calciner and transferred in an inert gas stream to air pollution control equipment, reduced PCB **contamination** from ≤ 37.5 ppm to the regulatorily acceptable standard of <2 ppm at a total residence time of 19 min at 550° , given a

treated soil that can be managed as low-level radioactive waste. The waste separator and feed system, the LTTS system, and the sampling and monitoring procedures are described and discussed. No polychlorinated dibenzodioxins were found in any treated process samples. The inert gas exiting the thermal separator was passed through a cyclone to remove some of the particulates, was scrubbed and cooled to condense the majority of volatilized orgs., and was passed through a mist eliminator, a high-efficiency particulate air filter, and 2 C adsorbers before being vented to the atmospheric No radionuclides were emitted to the atmospheric

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
 Section cross-reference(s): 4, 19, 59, 71

ST mixed waste PCB thermal removal; radioactive waste PCB removal; chlorobiphenyl removal mixed waste thermal; org removal waste gas mixed waste

IT Waste solids
 (contaminated soils, polychlorinated biphenyl- and radioelement-containing, organic removal from, by thermal treatment, and treatment of waste gas therefrom)

L52 ANSWER 21 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-249994 [33] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1990-193599
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-108216
 TITLE: Detection of leaking radioactive waste from container - by adhering dye to gp. of containers in pit so that water entering any cracks becomes coloured.
 DERWENT CLASS: K07 S02
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISHI) ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA JUKOGYO KK
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 02173542	A	19900705	(199033)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 02173542	A	JP 1988-328670	19881226

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1988-328670 19881226
 AN 1990-249994 [33] WPIX
 AB JP 02173542 A UPAB: 19930928
 Water soluble dye is adhered to containers of radioactive waste forming groups in a pit. When water enters the pit and into the container through cracks it becomes coloured and is detected. Different colours used for different gps. of containers enables damaged gp. to be identified.

ADVANTAGE - Leak of radioactive material can be detected and container in which crack is formed can be repaired.

L52 ANSWER 22 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:191806 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:191806
 TITLE: Remediation of contaminated soil using heap leach mining technology
 AUTHOR(S): York, Don A.; Aamodt, Paul L.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Univ. California, Los Alamos, NM, USA
 SOURCE: Min. Miner. Process. Wastes, Proc. West. Reg. Symp. (1990), 255-9. Editor(s): Doyle, Fiona M. Soc. Min. Metall. Explor.: Littleton, Colo.
 CODEN: 57AKA8
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Heap treatment of excavated soils to remove and treat hazardous chemical and radioactive wastes is being evaluated.
 CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
 Section cross-reference(s): 19

L52 ANSWER 23 OF 36 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990(5):50473 COMPENDEX
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 900558696
 TITLE: Helping to reduce effluent generation.
 AUTHOR: Bradbury, David (Bradtech, Wotton-Under-Edge, Engl)
 SOURCE: Nucl Eng Int v 34 n 422 Sep 1989 p 44, 46
 CODEN: NEINBF ISSN: 0029-5507
 PUBLICATION YEAR: 1989
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 TREATMENT CODE: Application; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AN 1990(5):50473 COMPENDEX DN 900558696
 AB Improved radioactive effluent treatment technology in the UK may be essential if dissolved salts are to continue to be discharged to the environment. Whatever the detail of an effluent treatment process, the overall objective is usually to **remove radioactive materials** from the liquid phase (for conversion to a minimum volume of stable **solid waste** for retention or disposal). The treated liquid effluent will normally be discharged, but in some cases the liquid can be recycled, which eliminates the effluent altogether. Some effluent treatment processes are examined briefly: evaporation, floc precipitation, ion exchange, filtration, new membrane processes, seeded ultrafiltration, electrical processes, biological treatment, a combination of electrolysis and gas/liquid exchange to remove tritium, and the removal of organic materials lest they solubilize or extract radionuclides.

L52 ANSWER 24 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:178976 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:178976
 TITLE: Treatment of actinides-containing wastewater
 INVENTOR(S): Sakaguchi, Koji; Uchikoshi, Tsuguo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
DATE	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	JP 63248491	A2	19881014	JP 1987-83674

1987

0404	JP 03035997	B4	19910530	JP 1987-83674
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				

1987

0404

AB **Radioactive wastewater** containing actinides is treated by passing the feed stream through a fixed-bed column packed with a stabilized tannin-group adsorbent at a liquid space velocity (LHSV) of 30-300 h-1, and then desorbing the bed with 0.01-0.5 N HNO3 or H2SO4 to recover the actinides and

to regenerate the stabilized tannin-group adsorbent. The actinide-group elements are U, Th, or Pu, and the **radioactive wastewater** is adjusted at pH 6.2-10.5, prior to feeding into the fixed bed-column. Thus, a **radioactive wastewater** containing 65 ppm U was adjusted pH to 8.2, and then passed through the fixed-bed column packed with stabilized nutgall tannins at LHSV 55 h-1, resulting in the removal of 98% U from the treated water.

IC ICM C02F001-28

CC 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)

Section cross-reference(s) : 71

ST **radioactive wastewater** actinide uranium removal ; nutgall tannin adsorbent radioactive wastewater; plutonium thorium removal radioactive wastewater

IT Actinides

(removal of, from **radioactive wastewater**, stabilized tannins-group adsorbents for)

IT 7440-07-5, Plutonium, uses and miscellaneous 7440-29-1, Thorium,

uses and miscellaneous 7440-61-1, Uranium, uses and miscellaneous

(removal of, from **radioactive wastewater**, stabilized tannins-group adsorbents for)

L52 ANSWER 25 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-188597 [27] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1988-143989

DOC. NO. CPI: C1988-084484

TITLE: Storing and disposing of radioactive material, etc. - using monitoring device detecting leaks and having secondary artificial barrier for waste

material.

DERWENT CLASS: K07 P43

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : (TAKE-N) TAKENAKA DOBOKU KK

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 63128298	A	19880531	(198827)*	4	
JP 08012279	B2	19960207	(199610)	3	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 63128298	A	JP 1986-274965	19861118
JP 08012279	B2	JP 1986-274965	19861118

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 08012279	B2 Based on	JP 63128298

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1986-274965 19861118
 AN 1988-188597 [27] WPIX
 AB JP 63128298 A UPAB: 19930923
 In the method of storing and disposing e.g. radioactive material
 an impermeable cut off film or cut off wall, in which the film
 material is incorporated, is built in ground around storage and
 disposing facility for various industrial wastes components to
 form

secondary artificial barrier. By installing monitoring
 equipment, leaks can be detected and sampling and discharging underground
 water, is mounted in the artificial barrier and outside the
 storage and disposing facility. Using the monitoring equipment
 storage and disposal material is prevented from leaking outside
 of
 the artificial barrier.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Effectively prevents leaks of waste material
 and therefore effects safe storage.

0/4

L52 ANSWER 26 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-252520 [36] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-106809
 TITLE: Curing appts. for radioactive waste - includes a
 mixing tank and weight detector to measure the
 amount
 of charged radioactive material and curing
 material.
 DERWENT CLASS: K07

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 62172299	A	19870729 (198736)*		3	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 62172299	A	JP 1986-13489	19860124

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1986-13489 19860124
 AN 1987-252520 [36] WPIX
 AB JP 62172299 A UPAB: 19930922
 Curing device comprises a mixing tank, in which radioactive waste and curing material are charged; and a weight measuring device, measuring the weight of the mixing tank and the amount of charged materials. In the curing device, the weight measuring device measures the weight of the mixing tank to give the initial value, before charging materials into the mixing tank, and measures the amount of charged material.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The weight of material charged in the mixing tank is accurately measured.

0/1

L52 ANSWER 27 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-208121 [34] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1985-156144
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1985-090760
 TITLE: Detecting contamination with radioactive material - e.g. waste from nuclear power plant such as gloves etc. (J5 30.6.81).

DERWENT CLASS: K07
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : (DORY) DORYOKURO KAKUNENRYO KAIHATSU
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 60032143	B	19850726 (198534)*		2	
JP 56079979	A	19810630 (198534)			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 60032143	B	JP 1979-156996	19791204

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1979-156996 19791204
 AN 1985-208121 [34] WPIX
 AB JP 85032143 B UPAB: 19930925
 The wastes include rubber gloves used in the facility. The wastes
 are shredded, stirred with air and sampled to measure the radioactivity. (J56079979-A)
 0/1

L52 ANSWER 28 OF 36 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-033835 [06] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1984-014364
 TITLE: Treating radioactive material-containing
 concentrate salt
 waste liquor - involves adding divalent metal
 ions, ferrocyanide ions, ferric ions, alkali
 solution, sulphide ions etc..
 DERWENT CLASS: D15 K07
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NIGJ) NIPPON ATOMIC IND GROUP CO LTD; (TOKE)
 TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 58223797	A	19831226	(198406)*		5
JP 64002917	B	19890119	(198907)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 58223797	A	JP 1982-106835	19820623

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1982-106835 19820623
 AN 1984-033835 [06] WPIX
 AB JP 58223797 A UPAB: 19940307
 Method includes adding successively to the waste liquor
 (A) a divalent Ni, Co, M or Zn ion; (B) a ferrocyanide ion in an

equivalent amount or more to (a); and (C) a ferric ion in an equivalent amount

or more to the excess amount of ferrocyanide ion; adding alkali to

adjust pH to 8.5-11, adding sulphide ion, then adding a metal ion capable of reacting with the sulphide ion to produce a ppte., separating the ppte. adding Zn++ or Zr++ (sic) and Co++ to the separated

waste liquor at pH 4 or below, then adding 1-nitroso-2-naphthol, and then separating the resulting ppte..

Separating performance is good, and as radioactive materials cannot be detected in the treated waste liquor, the waste liquor can be disposed of after it is neutralised. Volume of sludge separated from treated

waste liquor is very low. Simple appts. may be used.

Dwg.0/0

L52 ANSWER 29 OF 36 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2005 NTIS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981(45):04045
 NTIS ORDER NUMBER: PB81-166274/XAB
 TITLE: Report of the Task Force on Low-Level
 Radioactive Waste. Position paper.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Radiation Policy Council, Washington, DC.
 (071604000)
 NUMBER OF REPORT: PB81-166274/XAB; RPC-80-004
 39p; 15 Aug 1980
 CONTROLLED TERM: Report
 COUNTRY: United States
 LANGUAGE: English
 AVAILABILITY: Order this product from NTIS by: phone at
 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000
 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and
 email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at
 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161,
 USA.
 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01
 OTHER SOURCE: GRA&I8114
 AB The Radiation Policy Council formed a Task Force in May 1980 to consider the problems associated with low-level radioactive waste disposal. Two major objectives were developed by the Task Force: (1) To recommend Federal policy for improving coordination and implementation of Federal and non-Federal programs that have been established to obtain solutions to existing low-level waste disposal problems and (2) to recommend Federal policy for disposal of low-level waste containing minimal activity for which alternative disposal

methods to existing shallow land burial practices may be acceptable for protecting the public health. These **wastes** constitute a significant fraction of what is currently classified as low-level radioactive **wastes**. Included are most of the **wastes** currently destined for shallow land burial from medical and research institutions, as well as from other sources. Such **wastes** include liquid scintillation vials, dry solids, animal carcasses, and paper trash; there are many items included which are needlessly classified, on a purely arbitrary basis, as 'radioactive waste' merely because they contain **detectable radioactive materials**. It is this **waste** which is of major concern.

L52 ANSWER 30 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:108759 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:108759
 TITLE: A radioactive dust removal unit
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinwa Trading and Engineering Co., Ltd.,
 Japan; Nikki K. K.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

DATE	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	JP 55112599	A2	19800830	JP 1979-20058

1979

0222 JP 58028560 B4 19830616 JP 1979-20058 A
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

1979

0222

AB Radioactive dust is removed from **waste** gases from nuclear power plants by filtration using an apparatus designed to treat the **waste** gas at

$\leq 150^\circ$. The apparatus is of the top- feed and bottom-draw type, and the dust is removed in multiple stages with filter bags that have an opening end (for each) which is automatically sealed when the doors of bag-containing compartments are opened.

IC G21F009-02; B01D046-00
 CC 60-2 (Sewage and Wastes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 59, 71
 IT Filters and Filtration apparatus
 (for radioactive dust removal from waste gas from nuclear power plant)
 IT Radioactive wastes
 (gaseous, gas removal from, system for, in nuclear power plant)
 IT Power
 (nuclear, plants, waste gas from, radioactive gas removal from, system for)

L52 ANSWER 31 OF 36 POLLUAB COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:7852 POLLUAB

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82-03790

TITLE: New Monitor for Detecting Accidental Addition of Radioactive Materials to Conventional Wastes

AUTHOR: Rodenbaeck, B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kernforschungsanlage Juelich GmbH

SOURCE: IN "PROC. 7TH REGIONAL CONG. IRPA/13TH ANNL. CONF.

FACHVERBAND FUR STRAHLENSCHUTZ", (1979) .

L.F.FRANZEN, GRS, POSTFACH 10 16 50, D-5000 KOLN

1,

FRG. 7th Regional Cong. IRPA/13th Annl. Conf.
 Fachverband fur Strahlenschutz "Radioactive

Wastes"

Meeting Info.: Cologne, FRG. 16-19 Oct. 1979.

FILE SEGMENT: DCPA

LANGUAGE: English

AB For many years the conventional wastes of the Juelich Nuclear Research Center have been monitored for unintentional additions of

radioactive material before being transferred to a public garbage pit. This monitoring has been performed by a health physics assistant. Recently an automatic monitoring device was installed. The main unit of this testing device is a scintillator probe. The sensitivity and directional independence of the probe for different nuclides showed its suitability for monitoring

conventional waste in steel containers. For this purpose an appropriate mechanism was designed.

L52 ANSWER 32 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:197157 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197967077157; BA67:77157

TITLE: DISTRIBUTION METABOLISM AND EXCRETION OF TOLUENE

IN MICE.

AUTHOR(S): KOGA K [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PHARMACOL, SAPPORO MED COLL, S1, W 17, CHUO, SAPPORO 060, JPN

SOURCE: Folia Pharmacologica Japonica, (1978) Vol. 74, No. 6, pp. 687-698.

CODEN: NYKZAU. ISSN: 0015-5691.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

AB Tissue distribution, metabolism and excretion of ¹⁴C-labeled toluene were investigated after a single i.p. administration (290 µg/kg) of the compound into mice. The highest radioactivity was detected in the adipose tissue, followed in descending order by the kidney, liver and lung. The lowest radioactivity was retained in brain tissue and the brain/blood concentration ratio was about 0.4. Radioactivity in the blood declined exponentially and the biological half-life was estimated as 25 min.

Radioactive materials detected at as early as 8 min in the kidney (78%) and liver (64%) proved to be non-volatile metabolites. On the contrary, 70% of radioactive materials in the brain and near 100% in the adipose tissue were a volatile compound (probably unchanged toluene). The cumulative urinary excretion of radioactivity was 26.4% of the dose at 30 min and 73.8% at 18 h, whereas the pulmonary or fecal excretion was negligibly small. Radioactive materials excreted in the urine were identified by paper and TLC as hippuric acid (59%) and benzoylglucuronic acid (41%). Toluene is metabolized rapidly and is excreted mainly in the urine. The relative importance of glucuronide formation in detoxication mechanisms was noted.

CC Radiation biology - Radiation and isotope techniques 06504
 Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
 Biochemistry - Gases 10012
 Biochemistry methods - General 10050
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines

10062

Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066

Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504

Chordate body regions - Abdomen 11314

Physiology - Instrumentation 12004

Movement 12100

Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways 13002

Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry 14004

Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002

Urinary system - Physiology and biochemistry 15504

Respiratory system - Physiology and biochemistry 16004

Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue -

Physiology

and biochemistry 18004

Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry 20504

Routes of immunization, infection and therapy 22100

Toxicology - General and methods 22501

Toxicology - Antidotes and prevention 22505

IT Major Concepts

Metabolism; Skeletal System (Movement and Support);

Toxicology;

Urinary System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

HIPPURIC-ACID BENZOYL GLUCURONIC-ACID DE TOXICATION MECHANISM

ORGN Classifier

Muridae. 86375

Super Taxa

Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman
Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

RN 108-88-3 (TOLUENE)

495-69-2 (HIPPURIC-ACID)

2652-65-5 (BENZOYL)

576-37-4Q (GLUCURONIC-ACID)

6556-12-3Q (GLUCURONIC-ACID)

L52 ANSWER 33 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:41274 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:41274

TITLE: Removal of plutonium and uranium from process
streams using ultrafiltration membranes

AUTHOR(S): Roberts, R. C.; Koenst, J. W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Mound Lab., Miamisburg, OH, USA

SOURCE: Report (1977), MLM-2423(OP), 18 pp. Avail.:

NTIS

From: ERDA Energy Res. Abstr. 1977, 2(19),

Abstr. No. 45169

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Report

LANGUAGE:

English

AB Hollow fiber ultrafiltration modules were used for **treating waste streams contaminated** with ^{238}Pu , and ^{233}U . These modules had various mol. weight of 2000-80,000. The **waste** solution studied consisted of **waste** water from the "hot" laundry, decontamination water from the Pu processing building, and influent to the **waste** disposal (WD) building. Removal of suspended or colloidal material was very high, while removal of ionic material was very low. Laundry **wastewater** yielded a rejection of **radioactivity** $\leq 99.8\%$, with a product concentration of $< 0.1 \text{ dis/min/mL}$. Decontamination water yielded

a rejection of **radioactivity** of 85-8% with a product concentration of 166-229 dis/min/mL (initial **feed** was 1440 dis/min/mL). WD influent showed a rejection of **radioactivity** of 90-8% and a product concentration of 7-100 dis/min/mL, depending upon initial concentration and the nature of the

waste stream.

CC 60-2 (Sewage and Wastes)

Section cross-reference(s): 71

IT **Radioactive wastes**

(plutonium and uranium **removal** from, hollow fiber ultrafiltration modules in)

IT Membranes and Diaphragms

(ultrafiltration, hollow-fiber, for **removal** of plutonium and uranium from **radioactive wastes**)

IT 7440-07-5, uses and miscellaneous 7440-61-1, uses and miscellaneous

(**removal** of, from **radioactive** effluents, hollow fiber ultrafiltration moldules in)

L52 ANSWER 34 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:47524 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:47524

TITLE: Filtration of waste solutions containing radioactive suspended solids

INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Hiroshi; Tsuda, Yonezo; Yoshida, Yasushi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Organo Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
DATE	-----	-----	-----	-----
	JP 49086800	A2	19740820	JP 1972-129006
1972				
1222	JP 52010520	B4	19770324	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1972-129006 A

1972

1222

AB A solution containing **radioactive** suspended solids is passed through an electromagnetic filter to **remove** paramagnetic suspensions, and the solution is then allowed to flow across the filter membrane of a super-filter so that some of the solution is filtered and remaining solution is recycled to the **feed** solution into the super-filter (or to the electromagnetic filter).

The use of electromagnetic filter for **removal** of the suspended Fe compds. prolongs the operational duration of the super-filter, and also reduces the amount of filtering aids required. Thus, **waste** solution containing 10.9 ppm total Fe and having turbidity 60 was passed through, at 0.2 m/sec, an electromagnetic filter tower having inside diameter 25 mm and height

1000 mm packed with spiral-band-shaped ferromagnetic packing (700 mm), and then fed into a super-filter with spiral-round-type acetyl cellulose filter with effective surface area of 3 m². The rate of the **feed** solution was 850 l./hr, the pressure was 14-16 kg/cm². The 350 l./hr was filtered through the paper while the remaining 500 l./hr was recycled to the **feed**. The **treated** solution contained 0.006 ppm Fe and had turbidity of 0.

NCL 136H42; 13(7)A21

CC 60-2 (Sewage and Wastes)

Section cross-reference(s): 71

IT 7439-89-6, uses and miscellaneous
(**removal of, radioactive** suspensions,
electromagnetic filtration in)

L52 ANSWER 35 OF 36 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:99174 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:99174
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:18838h-i,18839a-c
 TITLE: **Waste** management and monitoring at Chalk River
 AUTHOR(S): Mawson, C. A.; Russell, A. E.; Ophel, I. L.; Jones, A. R.; Merritt, W. F.; Parsons, P. J.
 SOURCE: At. Energy Can. Ltd., Chalk River, Ont. (1959), Volume Date 1960, AECL-987, 30 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB Liquid **wastes** from storage tanks are pumped below the surface of pits, which are cut in a sandy hillock and filled with 4-6-cm. pebbles. Solids and small amts. of liquids in polyethylene bottles and steel drums are disposed of in sand trenches, concrete trenches, cement tile holes, and in cribs with asphalt to seal the layers of bottles. The drainage from Chalk River goes through Perch Lake and Perch Creek, which empties into the Ottawa River. All effluent entering the river is sampled by means of a proportional-flow counter. Samples are assayed daily for total β , γ , and α emitters. Samples are analyzed weekly for Sr89, Sr90, Ce144, Ru106, U238, and Pu239. During 1958 the short-lived nuclides averaged $1.5 + 10^{-5}$ μ c./ml. and the long-lived fission products averaged $5 + 10^{-7}$ μ c./ml. Tests of the river bed show that the rate of deposition is less than the rate of leaching of radio-nuclides deposited several years ago. P32 makes up 75-95% of the activity in river organisms, although it is less than 0.04% of the total radioactivity in the effluent. The roads of the surrounding area are surveyed by means of a detector with a 2-in. anthracene crystal mounted on a four-wheel-drive vehicle. This instrument is useful in establishing the background of a site before operation as well as possible contamination later. Radioactivity in ground H2O is measured by means of dry wells with thin-walled Al casings into which a **Geiger counter** is lowered, H2O samples collected from porous thimbles at various depths, and samplers that collect undisturbed soil at various depths. The results are useful for predicting movement of contamination in the H2O table and selection of sites for future disposal.
 CC 14 (Water, Wastes, and Air Pollutants)
 IT Radioactive substances
 (**waste** disposal, at Chalk River)
 IT 14596-37-3, Phosphorus, isotope of mass 32

(in **wastes** in river)

L52 ANSWER 36 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:74845 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:74845
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:13542i,13543a-c
 TITLE: Construction material for x-ray absorption
 AUTHOR(S): Feierabend, Hans
 SOURCE: Silikattechnik (1958), 9, 213-15
 CODEN: SITKA7; ISSN: 0037-5233
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The specifications of the German standard DIN 6812 for the maximum

tolerable x-ray dosage are discussed with the correct use of suitable dosimeters on the basis of **Geiger counters** and ionization chambers. Further, the specifications of DIN 6811/12 for medical x-ray instrumentation and protection screens, etc., require construction materials containing elements of high atomic number, Pb being used as the standard for equivalent classifications. The following were developed: (1)

BaSO₄

plates, (2) heavy aggregates for concretes bonded with blast furnace slag cement 225; (3) BaSO₄ + heavy aggregate concretes of the same type, (4) heavy **waste** dust from Fe-Mn ore enrichment (Trusetal Metall, Works), bonded with cement. The extensive testing series showed that the Pb equivalent of x-ray absorption is increased with decreasing voltage of the used x-ray tube. The aggregate grain size composition does not much affect the Pb

equivalent if the grain distribution is uniform and compact enough.

As a binder for concretes, an anhydrite cement (Pyramite) was also

tested. A new design of the heavy brick shapes was developed, with a min. of joints, which are filled with a fine-grained BaSO₄ mortar. The testing can be totally automatized by the use of radioactive (e.g. Co) isotopes.

CC 20 (Cement, Concrete, and Other Building Materials)

=> d 128 1-4 ti

L28 ANSWER 1 OF 4 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2005 NTIS on STN
 TI Decontamination and dismantlement of the Argonne National Laboratory-East Map Tube Facility.

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 4 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2005 NTIS on STN
TI Projects at the Component Development and Integration Facility.
Quarterly technical progress report, January 1--March 31, 1993.

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 4 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2005 NTIS on STN
TI Method for **soil** removal from radioactive metal waste
surface.
Method for **soil** removal from radioactive metal waste
surface--Translation.

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 4 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2005 NTIS on STN
TI Results of mobile gamma scanning activities in Tonawanda, New
York.

=> d 142 1-3 ti
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'TOXCENTER' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L42 ANSWER 1 OF 3 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Radiation safety with breast sentinel node biopsy

L42 ANSWER 2 OF 3 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Textile products protective against **radioactive**
materials

L42 ANSWER 3 OF 3 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI **Radioactive materials** in water and their
measurement